

ACHIEVER'S EDUCATION CONSULTANT
08141710097
SUMMARY OF POL111 WITH PAST QUESTIONS

Course Marking Scheme

The materials have been developed to meet global standards.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

The unit objectives are at the beginning of each unit. I advise that you read them before you start working through the unit. You may refer to them in the course of the unit to personally monitor your progress. Know the meanings of major concepts in Political Science, their usage and how they can be applied in political discourse.

Understand the meanings and differences between power, authority and legitimacy appreciate the intrinsic merits of democracy as a preferable form of government that can facilitate the enthronement of a responsible government explain how political change can be brought about either through the conventional electoral process or through unorthodox revolutionary means.

WORKING THROUGH THIS COURSE

At the end of each unit, you will be required to submit written assignments for assessment purposes. At the end of the course, you will write a final examination.

Course guide Study units Assignment file

Relevant textbooks including the ones listed under each unit. You may also need to listen to programme and news on the radio and television, local and foreign. As a beginner, you need to read newspapers, magazines, journals and if possible log on to the internet.

STUDY UNITS

They are listed below.

TEXT BOOKS AND REFERENCES

Certain books have been recommended in the course. You will have to supplement them by reading from library, or purchase them.

ASSESSMENT FILE

In the assessment file, you will find details of the works you must submit to your tutor for marking. There are five aspects of the assessment of this courses the tutor marked and the written

examination. The marks you obtain in these two areas will make up your final marks. The assignment must be submitted to your tutor for formal assessment in accordance with the deadline stated in the presentation Schedules and the Assignment file.

The work you submit to your tutor for assessment will account for 30% of your total score.

TUTOR-MARKED ASSIGNMENTS

You will have to submit a specified number of the . Every unit in this course has a tutor marked assignment. You will be assessed on four of them but the best three performances from the will be used for computing your 30%. When you have completed each assignment, send it together with a Tutor marked Assignment form, to your Tutor.

Extensions will not be granted after the due date unless under exceptional circumstances.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND GRADING

The final examination will be a test of three hours. All areas of the course will be examined. The final examination will attract 70% of the total course grade. The examination will consist of questions, which reflect the kind of self-assessment exercise, and tutor marked assignment you have previously encountered.

COURSE MARKING SCHEME

The following table lays out how the actual course mark allocation is broken down.

[...]

In distance learning, the study units replace the university lecture. Think of it as reading the lecture instead of listening to the lecturer. In the same way a lecturer might give you some reading to do, the study units tell you where to read, and which are your text materials or set books. You are provided exercises to do at appropriate points, just as a lecturer might give you an in-class exercise.

The first item is an introduction to the subject matter of the unit, and how a particular unit is integrated with the other units and the course as a whole. Next to this is a set of learning objectives. These objectives let you know what you should be able to do by the time you have completed the unit. These learning objectives are meant to guide your study.

The moment a unit is finished, you will significantly improve your chances of passing the course. The main body of the unit guides you through the required reading from other sources. This will usually be either from your set books or from a Reading section. The following is a practical strategy for working through the course.

If you run into any trouble, telephone your tutor. When you need assistance, do not hesitate to call and ask your tutor to provide it. Design a 'Course Over' to guide you through the Course, Note the time you are expected to spend on each unit and how the Assignments relate to the units. Whatever method you choose, you should decide on and write in your own dates and schedule of work for each unit.

Once you have created your own study schedule, do everything to stay faithful to it. If you get into difficulties with your schedule, please, let your tutor know before it is too late to help. You will need your set books and the unit you are studying at any point in time. As you work through the unit, you will know what sources to consult for further information.

Keep in touch with your study center. Up-to-date course information will be continuously available there. Well before the relevant due dates, keep in mind that you will learn a lot by doing the assignment carefully. They have been designed to help you meet the objectives of the course and, therefore, will help you pass the examination.

When you are confident that you have achieved a unit's objectives, you can start on the next unit. Proceed unit by unit through the course and try to pace your study so that you keep yourself on schedule. When you have submitted an assignment to your tutor's comments, both on the tutor-marked assignment form and also the written comments on the ordinary assignments.

TUTORS AND TUTORIALS

You must take your tutor-marked assignments to the study center well before the due date. They will be marked by your tutor and returned to you as soon as possible.

You have difficulty with the exercises

You have a question or problem with an assignment or with your tutor's comments on an assignment or with the grading of an assignment. You should try your best to attend the tutorials. This is the only chance to have face-to-face contact with your tutor and ask questions which are answered instantly. You can raise any problem encountered in the course of your study.

You will learn a lot from participating in discussion actively. The course guide gives you an overview of what to expect in the course of this study. We wish you success with the course and hope that you will find it both interesting and useful.

[...]

It further discusses the two sub-division of the discipline, which represents a modest attempt to relate the theory, or prescriptions with the practical to the study of Political Science. The whole essence of the first unit is to attempt to seriously examine and explain the component parts of Political Science. "content" and its "structure" or how the content is studied. The first thing to know is the concept of "politics" or the "political", while the second the suffix, "science", which will form the subject matter of the next unit.

When Political Scientists examine the meanings attached to these concepts, they in effect seek to conceptualize, or understand the discipline and also delineate the boundaries of Political Science. In the course of the development of the discipline, a number of political philosophers and political scientists has advanced a number of definitions. Most of the definitions can be classified as being of two types. We shall consider a few of these definitions, offer a critique of them, or their limitations, and leave you to determine which of them have more contemporary relevance to the understanding of Political Science.

Their position is that Political Science should be contextually examined. This suggests that the outer limits of Political Science can be determined by listing all the topics, which interest scholars in the field at a given time. Government in this context refers to the legally based institutions of a society, which may make legally binding decisions. Whichever definition a Political Scientist may eventually decide to adopt, what is obvious is that this definition focuses more on formal institutions than any other thing else.

Yet, the traditional rulers and elders within such societies would be seen to be making political decisions for the community but not within identifiable and elaborate political and legal institutions, such as parliament, congress and courts. In an attempt to escape this weakness, there is a need to look beyond governmental institutions for the elements that make or qualify an activity as political. Here, emphasis is placed on activity or behaviour rather than a particular kind of institution.

A step further from the restrictive “government” definition and the

Following from Easton’s definition, it means that the Political Scientist is only interested in the authoritative decisions which apply to all members of the society, although only a few might be affected.

Harold Laswell view of politics Politics, in one of its lucid definitions by Harold Lasswell is

The unfolding picture is that there is no major difference between Easton’s definition and the one based on power. This does not mean that the Eastonian definition is free from criticism. Its critics have asked what is meant by decision “for society”, and how this differs from one which is not made for society. To many Political Scientists, any elaborate attempt to answer these questions is a mere academic exercise or even superfluous.

Aristotle’s view of Politics Politics arises, according to Aristotle, in organized states, which recognize themselves to be an aggregate of many members, not a single tribe, religion, interest, or tradition. Politics, as Aristotle pointed out, is only one possible solution to the problem of order. The method of rule of a tyrant and oligarchy is to coerce all or most of these other groups for their own personal benefit. The political method of rule is to listen to these other groups to conciliate, or reconcile them as far as possible, and to give them a legal position, a sense of security, some clear and reasonable safe means of articulation.

There are some assumptions, if properly noted that will help you in the understanding of political science both as an academic discipline and as a practical endeavor. The first assumption is that all human societies are faced with the problem of scarce resources. Whether the primary resource is wealth, status or power, demand always exceeds supply. This mechanism, otherwise known as government may range from the massive governments apparatus of modern industrialized states such as United States, Britain, or Japan, or through the simple headship of a simple, undifferentiated ethnic group in Africa.

The third assumption is that government allocates resources to some individuals while depriving others. Accordingly, policies pursued by governments are inherently unequal. This is true in both authoritarian and democratic states. Whether it takes the form of civil war, riot, voting, or diffused grumbling, pressure by the ‘have-not’ for the reallocation of resource is pervasive in all societies.

For the allocations of resources, those individuals who benefit from the existing distribution of resources in the society, the 'haves', actively engage in pervasive efforts to maintain the status quo while the "havenots" seek to overthrow the system. Underlining the assumptions above is the unstated but vital role of human activity, or what is technically called political behaviour in the completely political process. The conflict over scarce resources that lies at the heart of the political process is a conflict between or among human beings. It is human beings who utilize control and manipulate the formal political institutions of society and it is human beings who are both the object of elite control and the pervasive threat to its existence.

The removal of the human element from the political equation would render any political analysis a sterile exercise or endeavor.

Explain how Political Science is related to Economics

The second division of Political Science- political organization otherwise known as empirical studies focuses on the organization of government. Government is the instrument by which the purpose of the state is realized. A country like Britain for example practices constitutional monarchy and yet, to all intents and purposes, qualifies to be described as democratic government. The United States, on the other hand, operates a republican democracy having no room for a king.

Before the break-up of the Soviet Union, her form of government was essentially an oligarchy of a select few, who constituted the top hierarchy of the Communist party. While the retention of power is the preoccupation of the rulers, what is of more relevance to the ruled is the use or abuse/misuse of power. History tells us, and as confirmed by Lord Acton, that 'power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. Therefore, to guard against abuse of power, most societies provide institutional and constitutional safeguards, to check the possible excesses of government.

In America, for example, the constitution enshrined the systems of separation of powers and checks and balances while the British unwritten constitution recognizes conventions including parliamentary enactments, meant to secure the liberty of the citizens. Without these forms of restraints on the authority of government as well as the rights of the citizens, the society will degenerate either into rule of men, rather than law, or into the other extreme of anarchy, which Thomas Hobbes described as a "state of nature. Differentiate between the normative and empirical studies of Political In this unit, we gave some definitions of Political Science as an academic discipline. Like every other course in the Social Sciences or Humanities, it is not possible to have a generally acceptable definition of Political Science.

Explain the relevance of Harold Lasswell's definition in the understanding of Political Science.

NATURE AND STATUS OF POLITICAL

The Subject matter of a science discipline The Status of Political Science Science or Art controversy on the status of Political In spite of many decades of the study of political science, especially the development of the behavioral approach to the discipline, the debate has not subsided on the correct status of the discipline. Notwithstanding its well-developed scientific methodology, there are those who still hold to the view that it is premature to describe political science as a science discipline since several aspects of its teachings, especially its practice, qualifies it as an art. This unit, in its different sections, without attempting to finally resolve the age-long controversy, only seeks to explore further the debate in order to state what appears to be the most plausible or popular view among

scholars. Science is a branch of knowledge or study dealing with a body of facts or truths systematically arranged and showing the operation of general laws.

Science therefore collects or gathers facts and links them together in their causal sequence with the objective of drawing valid inferences. A scientific knowledge is therefore based on reason and evidence, as well as conclusions that are verifiable, communicable and can be replicated across national frontiers.

Any scientific discipline must therefore possess the following characteristics

The possibility of a consistent, concise and connected formulation. The capacity to generalize and make predictions. An agreement on methods, and The adequate training of those who are engaged in scientific work . They include definition of terms and accurate description of the subject matter of study, formulation of hypothesis in form of a causal relationship , acceptance, rejection or modification of hypothesis when tested with available data.

When an hypothesis is accepted a grand theory of politics may be developed that can be used for either a single country or cross-country study. The scientific approach in Political Science therefore refers to the methods being employed by the practitioners of the discipline. It should be noted that the methodology which a Political Scientist adopts, and the basic assumptions he makes will, to some extent, influence the image he has of his discipline. This is because “scope” and “method” cannot be completely divorced - they are intertwined.

By describing political concepts, testing and using of hypothesis to make forecast or predict future phenomenon, which can be generalized across nations, subject to some environmental variables. Political Science relies on knowledge gained from other disciplines like Economics, Sociology, Geography, History etc. to build hypothesis and formulate theories. History, for example is usually regarded as the laboratory of Political Science. This means that Political Scientist who accepts scientific methods plunges into his work assuming that nothing in politics just happens.

The controversy generated by this latter view is that political science by its nature does not possess the character of a science discipline.

Discuss those features, which qualify Political Science as an academic The Science or Art debate or controversy on the status

From what we have discussed above, it is obvious that any scientific discipline is concerned with rational and systematic organization of ideas. In addition, as far as the political behaviour of some practitioners resonate a pattern, which is consistent and easily predictable, we can also say that the tenets or requirements of science have been met. From the array of studies that are carried out by Political Scientists, it is possible to discern a pattern, or develop a theory from which assumptions, deductions or inferences as well as generalizations and conclusions can be drawn. We can also develop models or ideal constructs, which can be verified or replicated in other societies with little or no modifications.

To this extent, we are right to conceive politics as a science discipline. This will be taken on more rigorously in the next section. In spite of this symmetry or linkage among the various disciplines, however, the central issues in the study of Political Science can still be identified. Kirk's argument strikes at the presence of freedom in politics, which makes it possible for individuals to be

free to choose their course of action at any given point in the political process.

For this reason, it will therefore be difficult for such behaviour to be classified making generations and formulations of theories on such behavior difficult. It would be interesting to know why citizens may resort to anarchism. Government is created to strive for the wellbeing of the people in the polity apart from maintaining peace and orderliness in the society. There must be goals, which every society must set for itself that include order, justice and progress.

It is here that subjectivism, which violates the objective approach of a normal scientific inquiry is introduced. This is not true in reality. For instance, in spite of the Machiavellian popular phrase that “the end justifies the means”, there is also the equally plausible proposition that “what is morally wrong cannot be politically right”. Indeed, we cannot separate ethics from politics because the foundation of effective human authority over fellow human beings has both moral and ethical content.

Where morality is impaired, authority is ineffective. In any case, the goal of justice cannot be attained if the leadership is not attuned to the acceptable moral and ethical norms of the society. We will explore this further when we discuss the relationships between Political Science and other disciplines in the section that follows. Critically examine whether Political Science is an art or social science Political Science and History E. H. Carr defined history as “the unending dialogue between the present and the past.

” Professor Renier laid stress on the social role of history and so defined the discipline as “the memories of societies”. While making comparison between the two disciplines Professor Seely J. R. stated that Political Science is the fruit of history and history is the root of Political Science. For this reason, Political Scientists rely on historical facts to make predictions, and to carry out the whole gamut of the challenges posed in comparative political analysis. In this vein since political Science also seeks to find things out, we can say the two disciplines do make relentless search for truth.

” Harold Laski once remarked in his treatise on human rights that “it is a lesson of history that people who are denied a share in political power are also denied a share in the benefit of power. St. Thomas Aquino, the defining characteristic of political thinking was the presumed unity of ethics and politics. However, the general thrust of modern political thought from Machiavelli until date has been to call into question that presumption. Ideology, which is a political weapon, therefore seeks to reaffirm the unity of ethics and politics.

On the other hand, in advising that the Prince should eschew ethical standards, Machiavelli believes in the actions of men, and especially princes, from where there is no appeal, the end justifies the means. It was in a reaction to Machiavelli’s a-moral and desperate bid to deny humanity’s essential ethical capacity that led to the development of ideologies.

Political Science and Economics

The acquisition of both necessarily engenders competition, and setting of the rules to prevent conflict in order to achieve economic prosperity or political stability. The enduring lesson of the Great Depression of the 1930s and the global economic meltdown of 2007/8 is that it is dangerous for any government to allow a free reign of market forces, there is the need for some forms of regulation or intervention by the state to maintain the equilibrium. Not a few hold the view that American economic prosperity can only be better explained on the account of her stable political system. It is also believed that the more well-

to-do a nation is, the greater her chances of political stability, all things being equal.

Both scholars have particularly stressed the deterministic relationship between a country's geographical endowments and its foreign policy reflexes. Resources are located within the territorial confines of a state, and territory is an attribute of a state within which its citizens live, over which its government rules and exercises sovereignty.

Political Science and Sociology

Indeed, the idea of socialization of societal norms and values, a major area of study in sociology is of relevance to political science, without which no society will achieve congruence or balance. Political Scientists have also adopted Max Weber's typologies of authority in their common endeavor with sociologists to distinguish between power and authority, the former being a central concept in political science. In this unit, we have discussed the nature of political science and established that it is as a social science discipline. We have taken this position notwithstanding, or without prejudice to the debate on whether political science is an art or a science discipline.

In line with the interdisciplinary approach often adopted in Social Science faculty, we also examined the relationships between political science and other disciplines, an engagement that has helped to deepen the breadth and rigor of political discourse and analysis. What has become clear today is that the whole universe or body of knowledge has its origin from one source, and they became fragmented into different disciplines as the world is evolving in complexity. The need to grapple with specific human problems and challenges has therefore made areas of specialization and narrowing down of fields imperative.

Explain the accuracy or otherwise of Aristotle's description of Political Science as "Master Science"

Enumerate your reasons why we should surrender to the claims that political science is not a science discipline. Rao, , World History, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Private Limited.

History and Evolution

Approaches to the Study Political Science did not start as a full-fledged discipline. Like every other field of study, it began as an adjunct or a branch of a matured, older discipline. This Unit examines the history, evolution and methods of political science, with particular reference to the different approaches that have dominated the different phases in the evolution, development and maturity of the discipline. Explain the history and evolution of political science as a discipline from infancy to adulthood discuss the different approaches you can adopt to study the disciplines analyse other various methods to carry out academic enquiries into different aspects of political science.

Rather, the main preoccupation of political thinkers of the time was historical and descriptive understanding of political phenomena. Thus, in order to understand the different phases in the development of the field of political science Varma has clearly delineated four characteristic features of classical tradition to the understanding of political science - the historical - analytical, legal-institutional, normative -prescriptive, and descriptive taxonomy. He compared the constitutions of Greek citystates during the 4th century B.C. and generalized about the political consequences of the different constitutional systems . The concern of political scientists then was how to provide useful

advice to rulers on how to organize government more effectively.

However, Political Science as it is studied and taught today was developed more recently. In the 19th century, Germany, academics developed a systematic science called "Staatslehre" to provide useful information to governments. The first Professor of Political Science in the United States was German emigre Francis Lieber, who was appointed Chairman of Political Science at Columbia College in New York City, in 1857. The next generation of Political Scientists sought to establish the discipline's identity and influence in the emerging American university system, rather than through the American government.

In the 1930s, Charles E. Merriam and his colleagues at the University of Chicago in Chicago formed the Chicago School. Merriam's many interests included the history of political thought and education. Most notably Harold Gosnell and Harold Lasswell conducted researches that focused on voting, mass political participation, the psychology of political behavior, leadership and wartime propaganda. The Era of Behavioral Revolution The Chicago school was the forerunner of what became known as the behavioral revolution of the 1950s that influenced political science during the last half of the 20th century.

Many of the behaviorists served U.S.'s government during World War II, and conducted economic and social analysis as part of the war effort. This marked the genesis of the ground-breaking works of behavioral scholars who emphasized the need to introduce new scientific methods and techniques of science. "The tradition of scientific methods in political science was also informed by what is considered by the proponents of scientific study of politics as "Behavioral Revolution. The idea of behaviorism was the development of research in political science using scientific procedure and methods.

According to the major founder of the idea of behavioral revolution, David Easton, there are a number of assumptions and objectives upon which the idea of the revolution was built. The result of the works of modern intellectuals in political science led to the development of theories, prominent of which are, general system theories, structural-functional analysis, communication group and cybernetic theories.

The Era of Post-behaviourism

"The result of this reawakening was the challenge posed to the behaviorists, and the response to it was the emergence in political science of a paradigm called "post behaviorism".

Approaches to the Study of Political Science

From the different epochs in the evolution and development of political science, separate approaches, which also correspond with the dominant theme of each era, also emerged. We will discuss each of these approaches in turn.

Philosophical/Traditional Approach

Under the traditional approach, certain basic questions dominated the attention of such great traditional political philosophers as Plato, Aristotle, Niccolò Machiavelli, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Within the broad traditional school is the other sub-school known as the prescriptive-institutional Approach. It focuses on the discussion of the evolution and operation of legislative, executive and judicial arms, which, respectively, are the institutions for making, executing

and interpreting the law. As the approach developed, however, the list of institutions also included political parties, constitutions, bureaucracies, interest groups and other institutions or associations that are more or less permanently engaged in politics.

This approach seeks to provide answers to such questions as, what are the historical sources of parliamentary supremacy in Britain. Instead, it must address the world crises and conflict situations and contribute towards their resolution. The study of politics must be people-centered and be guided by such positive and progressive values of justice, equality and freedom. The idea of value – neutrality in political is not only a myth, but should be discouraged.

Examine the factors that led to the development of the post-behavioral school. The human race draws upon the experience of past generations, the social heritage, and history being a great teacher of wisdom and a record of experience is better placed to provide this. This is because things are best studied by direct observation, in politics personal conversation or interactions with legislators and administrators may yield many fruitful results. What appears on the surface may be but a small part of the reality beneath.

Also an observer may confuse the personal or accidental causes, or he/she may be lost in a maze of numerous and conflicting facts. He may also introduce value judgment, which may distort observable facts and becloud his capacity for sound judgment.

Experimental Method

It should be admitted at the onset that “scientific” experimentation as it is done in the natural sciences is not possible in political science. But it should be noted that political experiments are being consciously or unconsciously made at all times. By adopting what is known as counterfactual which rely on plausible sequence of historical facts, political scientists can arrive conclusions that are close to verifiable scientific findings. The law of parsimony which enables a scholar to say a lot with few words also allow for precision in presentation of and clarity of expression and analysis.

Every new policy, every new law passed and every change made in the political structure and organization is experimental in the sense that such a change is merely tentative or provisional. Comparative Method This method is employed in the study of political phenomena of different countries and environments using similar or dissimilar political concepts. The objective is to note similarities as well as differences that may exist in circumstance and conditions of the states under comparative studying. This method at the beginning relied on single country study when the focus of political science was predominantly countries of similar culture, in Europe and North America.

But when in the aftermath of World War II, countries in Latin America, Asia and Africa also became subjects of comparative political analysis the crosscountry approach now became a more acceptable way of distilling facts useful for comparative method. Here issues of laws and justice are discussed not as pure affairs of jurisprudence. Rather the state is seen as maintainer of an effective and equitable system of law and order. The notion of the independence of the judiciary, problems of judicial administration and dispensation of justice, though are legal in nature, but they are at the same time of equal concern to political scientists.

” Like the other methods, the legal approach has not escaped criticisms for its highly narrow orientation. This is because law embraces only a single part of a people’s life and as such, it cannot cover

the entire behaviour of man as a political animal . In this unit, we have examined the history, evolution and methods of political science. In is over a century of history, the study of political science has developed both in its substance and methods.

Though it originated in Europe, political science crossed over to the United States where it witnessed refinements. Examine the factors that led to the emergence of the postbehavioralists. Discuss which of the methods used in studying political science is most scientific.

CONSTITUTION AND CONSTITUTIONALISM

Explain what a constitution is and its importance to a political system assess different types of constitutions, their features and characteristics critically analyse the significance of a constitution in setting out the rules of the game of politics. Even in the premodern societies with its less elaborate institutions, a constitution would still be needed, otherwise the simple task of law making, execution and adjudication would still be less precise, or lack proper delineation, if not problematic. Literarily, a constitution is the system of laws and basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed. A. V. Dicey explained that a constitution is meant to be a document having a special legal sanctity.

According to Austin Ranney ,“a constitution is a whole body of fundamental rules, written or unwritten, legal and extra legal according to which a particular government operates”. In this sense, a constitution is concerned with establishing a standard by which a people judge themselves and their leaders. Constitutions define the limits of a government authority, thereby automatically establishing and safeguarding human rights. A constitutional democracy is therefore a form of government, which is regulated by a constitution and whose procedure cannot be altered except by a method accepted by its citizens.

What this suggests is that a government, which a constitution sets up, should conduct itself in accordance with the rule of law and not rule of men. In other words, it must operate according to agreed procedures. S. N. Ray defines constitutionalism as “a body of normative thought which seeks to realize by means of institutional arrangements, the dominant values...” of a political system. Constitutionalism therefore stands for the principle that the exercise of political power shall be bounded by rules, and with the objective of curbing arbitrariness of political power.

Written constitution

The American Constitution readily satisfies this requirement since it originated from the Constitutional Convention held at Philadelphia in 1787. The document was promulgated into law through a decree enacted by the Supreme Military Council .

We can now identify the salient features of a written Constitution as follows

It usually contains a preamble at the beginning, which is a statement expressing the essence, goals, aspirations and vision of the people of the country. It is otherwise known the spirit of the Constitution. It also specify the organs of government, defines their respective powers and their relationships with one another, including the eligibility requirements before individuals can occupy positions in government. A written Constitution usually states Fundamental Human Rights such as freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of movements as listed in Chapter IV, Sec.

The power sharing arrangement is also enshrined in a written Constitution. For instance, the Second Schedule, Parts I and II of the Nigerian Constitution, 1999 contains the Legislative Powers shared among the Federal, States and the Local Government Councils under the Exclusive, Concurrent and Residual powers.

Unwritten constitution

The British Constitution is drawn from diverse sources, extending from the 13th century to the present. This means that the British Constitution is more or less a product of a historic evolution that led to the change from absolute to Constitutional Monarchy in 1215. Sources of unwritten Constitution therefore include statutes such as the Magna Carta, Petition of Right, the Bill of Rights, the Reform Act and the Parliamentary Act.

Rigid Constitution

Rigid Constitutions are those that cannot be easily changed or amended because they require special and usually difficult process. This process is actually laid down in the constitution themselves. Examples of countries with rigid constitutions are Australia, United States of America, Canada and Nigeria. Some reasons have been advanced for adopting the special procedures.

The amendment process is therefore made difficult to protect the interests of the people. For example the Nigerian Constitution can only be amended with the concurrence of two-thirds majority of all members of the National Assembly, and approved by resolution of the Houses of Assembly of not less than two-thirds of all the States in the federation. Another important reason for the adoption of a rigid constitution by a federal state is to prevent the union from disintegration through secession. Unitary Constitution A government is regarded as unitary when the national or central government is supreme over other levels of government that might exist in a given state.

Other levels of government referred to in the above definition are the local governments or units. They are not only created by the center, they owe their existence to the center and are subordinate to the national Government. In its strict sense, it means the distribution of powers between the government at the federal level and those of the federating or co-ordinate states who are relatively autonomous. From the above definition, we can easily see that a federation is union of autonomous states who have come together to become a larger political entity as in USA or a dis-aggregative federation where a large country is broken into smaller units, as it is the case in Nigeria.

The states creation exercises undertaken by the successive military regimes in 1967, 1976, 1987, 1990 and 1996 were meant to redress the imbalance inherent in the colonial inherited Nigerian federation. In any federal state, the role of the judiciary or the court is vital to ensure that no level encroaches on the other. Its major disadvantage is that it is expensive to run because of duplication of government departments. Examples of confederal states are the United States between 1776 and 1789, the United Netherlands in.

Discuss the major features that distinguish a federal from a confederal

With this, citizens can measure the performance of the government from time to time. A constitution serves as a medium for setting out the code of conduct or pattern of behaviour acceptable in a given

society. More importantly, the constitution in a state usually establishes the direction of the ship of the state by setting out the fundamental objectives and directive principles of state policy. The constitution not only defines the power of each organ, it demarcates the responsibilities of each, thereby eliminate unnecessary frictions or overlapping of functions among different levels or agencies of the government.

A constitution may however not anticipate every situation that may arise. As a result, at the point of drafting not all sentiments, assumptions and aspirations of the people may find expression in a written form. Examine the role of a constitution in a political system In this unit, we have examined the concepts of constitution and constitutionalism and established the fact that we cannot discuss either of the two outside the context of the other. We also discussed different types of constitution, citing examples of countries where each of these constitutions are in operation.

Discuss why the description of a constitution as a nation's grundnorm is meant to convey its importance as the fundamental political and legal framework. Akinyemi, B., et al Readings in Federalism, A publication of Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, Lagos Awa, E., , Issues in Federalism, Ethiopia Publishing Corporation, Awolowo, O., , Thoughts on Nigerian Constitution, Ibadan, Oxford University Press.

THE ORIGINS AND THEORIES OF STATE

This Unit discusses the history and evolution of the state from its early days as city-states until it developed into the modern country-states. It also examines different theories of the state and finally did a brief appraisal of these different theories, under two broad classifications as theory of divinity and theory of destiny. The City-state The city-state was an organized society of people living in what the Greeks called "polis. Consequently, this natural division encouraged the development of small and separate communities, popularly called the city-states.

By its nature, a city-state was an isolated community that rarely admits of stranger that could possibly pollute its purity. Citizenship status or rights could only be granted by virtue of birth. While in city-states like Athens the citizens are called the Athenians, a name derived from its capital, Athens, this is not the case in a modern state.

In a modern state, the citizens of Britain or India are not called

Rather they are called Britons or Indians. List the characteristics of a city-state in comparison with that of a nation-state Theories on the Origins of the State There are many theories on how and when the state came into existence. The origin of state has, over the centuries, generated disagreements among scholars. While some have argued that the institution of the state originated from the will of God , others proffered different theories.

We will examine these different theories in this section.

The Natural Theory

This coming together in a community or state is the only way men seek to achieve moral perfection. A powerful group of bold and cunning men got together and made themselves masters over the rest of the society. " Marx equally shares this view when he agrees that the conquest band imposes her dominion on the conquered. Machiavelli was also a fanatical believer in force theory when he

admonished every prince to combine force with guile in order to sustain himself in power.

In some respects, it could be argued that Rousseau is also of this view when he argued, "the strongest is never strong enough to always be master, unless he transforms strength into right and obedience into duty". During the inter war years, Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler used the force theory to convert Italy and Germany into a police and totalitarian state respectively. Mussolini's idea of a police state is the forerunner of what is today known as Statism. Just as individual has a personality and a will of its own, the State, Mussolini argued, draw from each developing a personality and will of its own.

Likewise, Hitler employed German mythology, elitism, militarism and the concept of a corporate state to foist a one-man power regime in Germany. When those with the greatest will to power dominated others, the most perfect possible existence would have been achieved...It is evident that the stronger has the right before God and the world to enforce his will". All the scholars quoted above are all in agreement with Coultumbi who wrote, "Consideration of justice arises between parties of equal strength, and there is no dishonor, but only prudence when the weak capitulate to the poor." MacIves is however one scholar who was opposed to force, since according to him force is destructive violence.

"Force does not create right. Harold Laski was of this view when he described rebellion against the state as a contingent duty of a citizen, especially if it departs from its utilitarian purpose. This conception of the state has therefore given encouragements to revolutionary groups who consider opposition to the state as a worthy and altruistic cause. The concept of "might is right" is meant to legitimize the rule of the strong over the weak.

Thomas Hobbes's version His version of the social contract appeared in his popular book The Leviathan. The aim was to transform the state of nature with its insecurity of life and property to a civil society, where peace and order prevails. This was the origin of social contract or as observed by Hobbes, the creation of the great leviathan. Hobbes wrote the Leviathan in 17th Century England to justify the restoration of the Stuart dynasty.

Hobbes' Leviathan was a response to the problem of social order, and was specifically meant to regulate the relations between society and man, and between the sovereign and the citizen. There were no selfish people who harbored egoistic interest of appropriating the resources of the society, for their selfish interest, as the society's resource were shared fairly equally by every member of the society. According to the Marxists, this period was known as communalism. However, with the collapse of communalism came feudalism.

Some powerful individuals assumed the status of the lords and took over total control over the means of production. Other members of the society were relegated to the status of serfs and were used by the lords as instruments of production on their property. Those serfs had no property of their own and the feudal lords appropriated all that was produced through their labor. During the feudal epoch, the lords formed a government that protected their personal safety and property, and the government kept their serfs under perpetual subjection.

After the demise of feudalism, especially in Western Europe, came capitalism. In the capitalist state, the government that emerged was that of the bourgeoisie. Hence, Marx and Engels declared in The Manifesto of the Communist Party that the "executive of the modern state is a committee of the bourgeoisie." All laws made in every capitalist state are meant to protect private property or to be specific, protect the properties of the capitalists.

The bourgeoisie controls the government and monopolizes the instruments of coercion to protect their private interests. The Marxists further argue that after the demise of the capitalist state, a socialist state will be instituted under which the government will impose its dictatorship on the bourgeoisie. However, after all pockets of resistance by the bourgeoisie and injustice have been completely eliminated, the state will wither away and give way to the dictatorship of the proletariat. His power extended to life and death and was as qualified over his children and their houses as masters over his slaves.

The single family breathes up into many families, which all held together under the head of first family becomes the tribe. In his own opinion, Milennan believed that the state evolved matriarchal. It is a contention that the primitive group had no common male head and that Kinship among them could be traced only through the woman. That it is only through the women, that blood relationship can be traced and not through men.

" Aristotle assessed that man was "by nature a political animal" who could fulfill himself only through the state and that man outside the state was indeed, not a man at all, but either a god or a beast. Articulate the contradictions between the Divine Right of the King and the Social Contract Theory.

Appraisal of the Theories of the State

The decline in the primacy of the Church in secular matters was assisted by what was called the indulgences. What is today known as corruption of the leadership of the Church was initially mildly challenged by Erasmus, and later more forcefully by Luther, who led the revolt against the Church and the demand for the separation of the State from the Church. The rise in secularism-the increasing attention to non-religious values marked the beginning of the emphasis on private initiatives in economic matters, and human rights in politics. Yet, it was realized that individualism if left without control or check could resort to anarchy.

Hobbes argued that freedom was possible only when the individuals in society subordinate themselves completely to the monarchs, hence his Leviathan. Similarly, Adam Smith's notion of the "invisible hands" in his The Wealth of Nations, before the rise of Mercantilism, known today as state's involvement in business foreign trade is its equivalent in the economic realm. Explain a theory of the state you think will be able to achieve its true purpose. In this unit, we have examined the origins of the state from the period it began from the simple city-state to the more complex and modern country-state of today.

Without claiming to be holistic in how they conceived the state, each of the theorists on the origins of the state examined the state from different angles.

Definition and Characteristics of a State

Scholars have approached the concept of a state and its definitions from different perspectives. Harold Laski defines a state as "a territorial society divided into government and subjects claiming within its allotted physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions. Karl Marx introduced the ideological dimension to his definition, when a defines the modern state as "a committee for managing the affairs of the whole bourgeoisie" Common to all these conceptualizations is that above all, the state is a political community that recognizes the importance of law in its internal organization and its external relations. I can dissent from its conclusions only at a cost of penalty.

" Every person becomes a member of a state at birth and the membership cannot be disowned but citizenship can be transferred through naturalization. The state has a monopoly of coercive powers over every person domicile within the defined territory. This implies that all individuals and groups living within the state are subject to its authority. The authority exercised by the state is usually defined by the constitution, which provides for the institutions of government that are necessary to ensure internal stability and external security.

Since the state is an artificial person, it operates through an agent called

' the government' which is an administrative institution capable of resolving conflicts between groups within the society by making enforceable decisions without necessarily the use of force. In addition, states seldom apply force to maintain its authority as the threats of sanctions or punishments, which constitute the basis of justice, are sufficient to obtain obedience. One of the main purposes of government is to minimize or eliminate likelihood of any challenge to the state's authority. Otherwise, the possibility of internal conflicts and instability that might lead to the failure of the state is imminent.

De facto recognition of one state by another is given when a state agrees that another is able to exercise proper governmental control over its territory. De jure recognition is given, if the recognizing state thinks that the method by which the government in the other state was formed is in accordance with the accepted constitutional traditions and procedure of that state.

[...]

His concern is not with the 'good' but with the 'convenient'.

The duty of protecting the society from violence and invasion of other independent societies The duty of establishing an exact administration of justice 76

Writing on the purpose of the state, Laski says the state is an organization that enables the mass of men to realize social good on the largest possible scale. Identify and discuss the purpose of the State The Class Character of the State The assumption of statehood by most nations obscures the urgent fact that the state is only one, however, important, of the various groups into which society is divided. In a feudal state, the serf had no option but to live as the feudal lord decrees because it was upon such obedience that his livelihood and existence are guaranteed. In a capitalist system, the coercive power of the state is always at the disposal of the ruling class to compel obedience, thereby enforcing their will.

The veneer of participation of all citizens is thus reinforced by the freewheeling principle of the capitalist system, which in a reality is a contraption to promote the interest of a few. The Concept of Nation The term nation is often used as a synonym for state or country. This is not technically correct. Indeed the concept of a nation is not political, but sociological.

A nation exists where there is a union of people based on similarities in linguistic pattern, ethnic relationship, or cultural heritage. Although the German people make up the bulk of the population of Germany, but the Austrian and Dutch are also Germanic. For thousands years until the creation of the state of Israel in 1948 the Jews maintained a national identity without a state of their own. In addition, between 1797 and 1919, the Polish state ceased to exist as a political entity but the Polish

nation survived.

It is common to talk of one's nationality or one's state of origin as if the two are interchangeable or synonymous. One can belong to a state without belonging to the nation or one of its constituent nations. Conversely, one can belong to a nation and not the state in which it is located. For example, it is possible to find members of Yoruba nation outside the traditional home states of the nationality.

It is also possible for a nation to live across many states. Similarly, a Nigerian living in London can be a British citizen without being an Irish, English, Scot or Welsh. In effect, while the state is a political entity with sovereignty, a nation is a group of people bound together by the sentiment of nationality - race, culture, religion, language, history. Similarly, the United States of America became a nation that made up 52 states after the independence war with the Great Britain.

Feudal barony were known. The term nation symbolized the unity of a people around which people unify and through which they identify themselves and assess political events. So strong is the peoples' identification with the nation-state that political leaders often need to claim that a particular act is in the national interest to satisfy many citizens that the policy is justified. Many scholars have listed specific pre-conditions such as a common language, religion and ethnic heritage before a nation-state can emerge.

This is not strictly valid. Obviously common language, religion and ethnic origin will help create a nation-state, but it is not mandatory as the U.S. 's experience as a successful nation-state has shown. Groups of people who are completely different have been brought together by accidents of geography, military conquest, local and external political rivalries. But they can see themselves as one, or members of a nation-state to the extent to which they co-operate in common enterprise such as self-defense against external enemies, acceptance of similar concepts of political authority and legitimacy and see their future as being bound up with each other and being willing to accept this prospect.

In this unit, we have examined the concept of the state in a practical sense by defining it and outlining its features and characteristics as well as its functions. We attempted to bring out the differences between a state and nation/nation-state. We also explained that a state is a political while a nation is sociological concept, and that a state does not automatically transform into a nation-state unless certain integrative or adhesive conditions are met. The state is usually the primary arena within which several nations in the modern world always look towards to find opportunities for better fulfillments.

List the characteristics of a state, emphasizing the conditions that can assist the promotion of a state to a nation-state. Laski, H. A Grammar of Politics, London, George Allen and Unwin Publishers
Leeds, C. A., , Political Studies, London, Macdonald & Evans Ltd., Charles & Patrick Limited, p.

LIMITATIONS

Define the concept of sovereignty, its different types and relevance as a political concept explain relevant criticisms of sovereignty with a view to bringing to light that it can only be applied in a modified form discuss the recent developments on the international scene in relationship to the concept of sovereignty. Sovereignty may be defined as the power of a state to make laws and enforce the laws with all the coercive power it can employ without any external interference. It is that characteristic of the state by virtue of which it cannot be legally bound except by its own will or limited by any power than itself. The modern states claim to be sovereign, and to be subject to no higher human authority.

It issues orders to all and receives order from none, and its will is not subject to any legal limitation of any kind. The French writer, Jean Bodin, introduced the theory of sovereignty into the study of political science. He, it was who postulates that, "If the state is to live there must be in every organized community some definite authority not only itself obeyed, but also itself beyond the reach of authority." Harold Laski corroborates Bodin's definition when he concludes that when we discover the authority, which gives commands habitually obeyed but itself not receiving them, we have the sovereign power in the state.

Sovereignty is a supreme power of the state over her citizens and subjects, itself not bound by the laws. Scholars who have helped to develop the theory of sovereignty include Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, J. J. Rousseau, and Jeremy Bentham. According to Hobbes, sovereignty is absolute and located in the ruler, his premise being the social contract. Bentham urged the necessity for the sovereign to justify his power by useful legislations to promoting "the greatest happiness of the greatest number."

Within the domestic environment, the sovereignty of the state is located in, or exercised by persons or institutions. In a monarchical system, sovereignty is located in the king except where that king is a constitutional monarch like in Britain, where the law obliges or compels a division of sovereignty among several institutions of the state, with the parliament in obvious supremacy. There has been a great deal of academic debate on whether sovereignty is determinate or illimitable. Describe the defining characteristics of the theory of sovereignty.

The most common distinction is that which is made between legal and political sovereignty, on one hand, and internal and external sovereignty on the other. Legal and political sovereignty can be subsumed within internal sovereignty, while external sovereignty is relevant to, and applicable in the conduct of international relations. However, in the present interdependent world when bridges of cooperation among states are fast replacing barriers or divisions, the distinction is no longer of strict relevance, but merely serving academic purposes or analytical convenience. He admits that a sovereign may act unwisely or dishonestly, but for the purpose of legal theory, the character of its actions is not important.

This view is similar to the popular saying in Britain that "the King or Queen can do no wrong." But since a constitutional Monarch like it obtains in Britain operates within a legal or unwritten conventional milieu, legal sovereignty connotes also the power of the legislature to make laws, or that of constitutive and regulative laws of the state as symbolized or permitted by the constitution, which is the supreme law. This makes the idea of legislative sovereignty to be limited or suspect. In any case, the legality or otherwise of a legislation can be challenged in the court of law whereas the constitution cannot.

All that can be done to the constitution in the court of law is to interpret it in a way to make its provisions less ambiguous and more precise. Consequently, in discussions of sovereignty it is tempting to suggest or conclude that the people are sovereign. Nevertheless, in practice the impact of the people in the process of law making or drafting of constitutions is minimal, if not nil. Most legislators hardly consult their constituents before vital decisions are made, recall procedure is cumbersome to be applied as a check on recalcitrant legislators, while the electoral process, particularly in Third World nations hardly reflect popular will.

For these reasons, we must be cautious in placing too much hope on the strings that the political sovereign can pull. This is why Laski dismisses as an abstraction, attempts to equate popular sovereignty

with public opinion, especially when we do not “know when public opinion is public and when it is In the modern state, it is therefore an illusion to suggest that the people are sovereign. Only the very active, powerful, aggressive or interested, actually get to exert any influence on the constitutions, institutions of state or the workings of government. John Chipman Gray confirmed elitist rule when he declared that the real rulers of society are undiscoverable.

Sovereignty is the central organizing principle of the international system. It means essentially supremacy and separateness of states as legal or political entities with power to control others and regulate not only their internal affairs, but also their external or foreign relations. Although, membership of international organizations is voluntary, States willingly join because they consider such participation to be in their enlightened national interests. This is still within the exercise of a state external sovereignty.

The idea of sovereign state in diplomatic history had its roots with the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia in 1648. After the Thirty Years War the sovereign state emerged from the bloody clash to vindicate the supremacy of the secular order against religious claims. And since then states have been guarding jealously their sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity. Versailles Peace Treaty, the San Francisco Conference of 1945, which gave birth to the Charter of the United Nations, the 1961 Vienna Conference on Diplomatic Immunity to the 2000 Rome Treaty of the International Criminal Court, the notion of sovereignty of states, has been preserved.

This is not true according to the pluralists who recognize the existence of other non-political associations like trade unions that grow naturally, have a will of their own and possess personality distinct from that of the state. Third, in a federal state it may not be easy to determine or locate sovereignty in one source giving the origin, cooperative and dual character of most federations, which often compel distribution of powers among levels of government. But a caveat to this criticism is that even in federations efforts are being made to build overarching national consensus. As Laski puts it, “The will of the state must be all or nothing.

If it can be challenged, the prospect of anarchy is obvious. 1861 and 1865, and Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria from 1967 to 1970 used federal might to suppress rebellion by the secessionist states to keep the federation intact. Fifth, in a democracy, it is almost a truism that the legal sovereign should bow to the political sovereign. Seventh, to say that there is no law beyond the reach of the sovereign is to strain the definition to its limit, as the sovereign cannot tax private property without the consent of the owner.

As Laski warned, “Men will sooner part with their souls than with their possessions. The concept of absolute, unlimited sovereignty did not last long after its adoption, either domestically or internationally. The growth of democracy imposed important limitations upon the power of the sovereign and of the ruling classes. The increase in the interdependence of states restricted the principle that might is right in international affairs.

Citizens and policymakers generally have recognized that there can be no peace without law and that there can be no law without some limitations on sovereignty. They started, therefore, to pool their sovereignties to the extent needed to maintain peace and prosperity. For example, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, United Nations, European Union, African Union and ECOWAS Charters, which modern states are signatories and respected, serve as limitations on their In spite of these criticisms, sovereignty remains a valid legal and political theory. This sovereign does not exercise an unlimited power of compulsion since his power is dependent upon his conforming to certain convictions

that the subjects consider to be in line with the general interests.

It only suggests common interest, a common sympathy, and a desire for common object, which we call the general will, and which the people believe is embodied in the sovereign. The foregoing is what Harold Laski had in mind when he wrote of a modified view of sovereignty. On the limitations of the concept of sovereignty, there has been a great deal of debate on its relevance when it comes to the arena of international relations. Deutsch have argued at one time or the other that sovereignty has become obsolete.

Herz's position is that nuclear weapons have undermined the isolation and separateness of states making them vulnerable to decisions outside their control. Rosenau's concept of cascade interdependence argues from the point of view that other states, forces or agencies that intrude into the decision-making process of another, thereby undermining its supremacy and separateness. Deutsch premised his argument on the rise of hegemonic powers, which have the capacity to impose their will on others and exercise such power without authorization and often with impunity. Within the state system, supreme power is located in the major political institutions or the constitution.

Critically analyse the possibility of identifying a sovereign under a federal system of government

Explain the limitations to sovereignty and how it could be sustained.

PROTECTIONS

The unit continues with a discussion of the limits to these rights as well as government's obligation to safeguard them as a pre-requisite before the citizens can justifiably be required to perform their duties to the state. In written constitutions these rights, the limits to such rights and the protection accorded them by the government are specified. Its most influential exponent perhaps was the English political philosopher John Locke, who wrote that the obedience to the commands of a given government is for only one reason, and that is to secure the personal rights to life, liberty, and property that naturally belong to all men equally, simply because they are all human beings. In the Nigerian constitutions since 1963 Republican Constitution, there has been a Chapter devoted exclusively to the provisions on Fundamental Human Rights.

The Fourth secures the citizen that his house shall not be searched except upon a warrant while the Eighth legally secures citizens against excessive bail. In the unwritten British Constitution, however, there has been no general proclamation of rights but each of a series of important rights has been achieved because of a particular struggle in history, and its maintenance today depends on the working of the law. In short, whether a country operates a written or an unwritten constitution, there are Fundamental Human Rights guaranteed for the individual citizen and protected by law. These Rights include right to life, freedom of association, freedom of speech, freedom from slavery, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly, freedom from unlawful imprisonment and right to private life and property.

Right to life, for instance is the foundation on which other rights are based. This is why murder and suicide are punishable under the law by capital punishment, even when sanctioned by the state, for many reasons, including the sanctity of human life remains a controversial subject. However, when we say human rights are inalienable it does not imply that they are not without qualifications. This means in effect that there are some rules guiding these various rights or liberties.

A Citizen should know that his/her rights ends where that of others begins. Law of libel is a limitation to the freedom of speech and writing if it defames or impugns the integrity of another person. The freedom of assembly could be lawfully curtailed in order to prevent a breakdown of law and order. A citizen who is mentally challenged could be 'arrested' and 'detained' in a psychiatric hospital for treatment, against his/her wish to roam the street.

Citizens could also be conscripted into the Army and sent to the war front to defend the state, which may serve as a limitation to his/her freedom to life. Restrictions on and derogation from fundamental rights are contained in Secs. Human rights are said to be inalienable, yet without detracting from this view it is still a fact that the only part of the conduct of any one, for which he is amenable to society, is that which concern others. Liberty and Equality Liberty does not mean freedom to do one's will.

Where restraint becomes an invasion of liberty is where the given prohibition acts to destroy productive endeavors. Liberty, therefore, is never real unless the government can be called to account, especially when it invades rights. The educational system must not be structured such that children of rich or well-born men are trained to imbibe habit of authority while the children of the poor are trained to habits of deference. As argued by Laski where there are rich and poor, educated and uneducated, we find always masters and servants.

Therefore, liberty cannot exist without equality. Economic liberty also means democracy in industry or what is called equal economic opportunities. Freedom can therefore not exist in the presence of special privilege, since there is no liberty where the rights of some depend upon the pleasure of others. Equality does not mean identity of treatment.

There can be no ultimate identity of treatment so long as men are different in want, capacity and need. It implies, fundamentally a certain leveling process, and the provision of equal opportunities for all, which also depends on the training we offer to citizens. In the final analysis, political equality is never real unless it is accompanied by economic equality since political power is the handmaid of economic power.

Eradication of adult protection protect of social evils suffrage for the law for all such as minority slavery, child groups'

Indeed, the state character will be apparent from the rights that, at any given period, secure recognition. Any given state is therefore torn between rights that have been recognized and rights, which demand recognition. Rights, in fact, are those conditions of social life without which no man can seek, in general, to fulfill himself. Since, the state exists to make possible that achievement, it is by maintaining rights that its purpose may be served.

Freedom of speech is only limited by the law of libel, or slander, as a constraint on the freedom of the press. Opinion, in the view of Harold Laski may be penalized if it is held to involve disorder. But in order to ensure that rights are respected by the state authorities, it is imperative to ensure in the constitution the principle of separation of powers, and the system of checks and balances. In the United Kingdom, for example, there is a special precaution against unlawful imprisonment.

A citizen unlawfully imprisoned can proceed against whoever imprisoned him through the writ of Habeas Corpus. This is an order from a judge of a Law Court requiring whoever is being detained to be

produced before the court on a given date. The effect is that any person unlawfully detained, can obtain his release or trial at the earliest time possible. In a similar manner, a citizen can bring a writ of Mandamus from a Law Court to compel any level of government to perform its constitutional responsibility.

A citizen can also protect his/her liberties by seeking either interlocutory or perpetual injunctions from a Law Court, to compel a stay of action that may violate his/her rights. A government, which deprives its citizens of these fundamental rights, would have lost its legitimacy to remain in office. Existence of an Ombudsman - a Public Complaints Commission, through which any aggrieved citizen, can seek a redress against the state or any of her agencies. A free press that will report and disseminate information, as well as educating the citizenry about government policies and its implications on their rights and liberties.

They protect members of their constituents through public hearing, motions and bills to protect citizens' rights. Quick dispensation of justice is another element in protecting rights and liberties of citizens. As the saying goes, "justice delayed is justice denied," the judicial process should not only be fast but should also be accessible to the poor through a reasonable cost of litigation. Enumerate ways of protecting your liberties in your country.

Indeed, there is an income below which no man can be allowed to fall if he is to be himself as a decent citizen. The state in civilized modern state accords right to education top priority, since the citizen who lacks it is bound to be the slave of others. He will not only live a stunted being, but also fails to rise to the full heights of his personality. If citizenship means the contribution of one's instructed judgment to the public good, a citizen without basic education will not be able to make informed choices.

Every adult citizen has the right to indicate the person he desires should be elected. If the body of voters is limited, the welfare realized usually excludes that of the persons excluded. But just as those who choose cannot be drawn from any special class in a state so also, those who are chosen cannot be members of a limited section only.

Outline the benefits that citizens can derive from respect for human rights in a country

Just as every citizen has rights which are entrenched in the constitution and are to be protected by the state, so also the constitution requires of every citizen certain duties and obligations. This implies that for every privilege there is corresponding responsibility. Under international law, every nation has the right to determine how a person can acquire her citizenship. Chapter III of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 stipulates ways by which a person could acquire citizenship of Nigeria.

Aristotle defines citizenship as the rights to rule and be rule.

Duties of a citizen

Obligations of a citizen These are civic responsibilities that directly or indirectly contribute to an effective government and the avoidance of those acts, which may tamper with the rights of others. Every citizen owes it an obligation to obey the government provided the government is good, and not to deprive others of their rights. It is also obligatory on a citizen to assist the law enforcement agencies in the detection and prevention of crimes in the society. In this unit, we have defined and examined various categories of human rights.

Where this is the case, the state acting through the government is to ensure that a citizen's rights are fully guaranteed, protected and safeguarded. Human rights are assumed to be within the sovereignty of every state. But presently international norms about human rights continue to develop, because what happen within one state may spill over to others. This is why international organizations like the United Nations and nongovernmental international organizations like the Amnesty International are increasingly leading the crusades that states must respect human rights.

Watch and conventions on genocide, tortures, racial discrimination, women and child rights are global initiatives meant to promote respect for human rights. In the world today, because of the danger that the poverty gap poses to order and security, it appears there is more emphasis on promoting economic rights, rather than pre-occupation with political rights, even though the two are related.

Describe the constitutional and institutional safeguards available in your country for the protection and enforcement of fundamental rights

Discuss the axiom "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" is meant to emphasize citizen's participation in protection of human rights.

The meaning of the concept of Power

In this unit, we attempt to provide meaning to the concept of power, its characteristics and elements and its importance in political relationships. The unit makes further attempt to make distinctions between related concepts of authority and influence. Define the concept of power and know its characteristics, elements and importance differentiate between the concepts of power, authority/legitimacy and influence discuss the necessity for the state to put limitations on the exercise of power by the political leadership. This may be as a result of social, biological or economic relationship e.g. between father/children, sponsor/beneficiary, political godfather/godson.

Similarly, possession of a monopoly of weapon or agents of death e.g. armed robber/victim, armed security official/unarmed civilian. It can also be a group of armed military officers forcing their way into power. Power is invariably tied up with superior quality or capability. Our concern here is primarily power, even if we recognize that other forms of power-economic in particular may have almost decisive impact on political power.)

Political power Max Weber defines power as the "probability that one actor within a social relationship will be in a position to carry out his own will despite resistance." The corollary of this is that power relationship is said to exist when A makes B to act in a manner he wants him to act, regardless of B's wish. Political power is the capacity to affect another's behaviour by the threat of some forms of sanction. The greater the sanction, or the more numerous the sanctions, the greater will be the political power.'

The sanctions may be either negative or positive or a carrot and stick approach. Thus, a political leader may acquire compliance with his wishes by promising those who support him with wealth or honors, or he may threaten to deny such rewards to those with both. The penalties for opposing the holder of political power may be extreme, such as imprisonment or even death. These latter penalties are usually reserved for the state, and those who control the state's apparatus often wield the strongest political power.

Power can serve as an instrument both for empowerment and for domination. For this reason, scholars have warned against the possibility of misuse or abuse of power, since according to Lord Acton, "power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely".

Attempt a good and concise definition of power

1 Power is dynamic Power being exercised by a state changes from time to time, and is never static but dynamic. Before 1991, the Soviet Union was a Super Power, but today the country has ceased to exist. Indeed, its successor state, Russia is far from assuming status in the world today. Objective power consists of assets that a state actually possesses and has both the capacity and will to use.

On the other hand, subjective power depends on perception, and in some cases, appearance may be more important than reality. It is easier to assess the contribution of the tangible than the intangible elements of power to a nation's power matrix. Tangible elements are easily more measurable and thus objective than intangible power, which is less precise and thus, subjective. 3 Power is relative Power can best be perceived in relative than absolute term.

Power therefore becomes meaningful when you compare the power a nation wields in a particular period with another, or when actor A is compared to actor B. For example, we cannot say Nigeria is powerful in absolute term, except we specify in comparison to whom, or compare power of a country between one period and another. 1 Tangible Elements The tangible elements of a national power include military capabilities, economic strength, natural resources, demographic or population, strategic location, etc. These elements however interrelated and need some qualifications. Military capability consists of both conventional and nuclear powers and without it a state may not be able to defend her territorial integrity, which is a vital attribute of a state. Similarly, a country with a weak economic base may not be able to acquire military weaponry or sustain political stability.

The size and quality of a country's population may constitute either an asset or liability and this may have serious implications on national power. For instance, Nigeria is respected in the international community among others, because of her heavy population, which has psychological effects in the global system. This will make such a country vulnerable to external control. 2 Intangible elements The intangible elements of national power include culture, attraction of ideas, ideology and institutions.

Beyond her tangible oil wealth, Saudi Arabia occupies a prime of place in the Muslim world on account of the religious intangible of the city of Mecca, located in the country. There is no doubt that the widespread acceptance of western values, including western idea of liberal democracy, and even the near acceptance of the capitalist ideology as the orthodox route to development, is a huge accretion to the power Western nations, especially the United States, exercises in the world today. Explain the elements of a state's power that you consider most important The Concept of Authority Authority has a relationship with power but it is distinct from it in one important respect. It is based on rules.

When coercive power is used or exercised by the state it is legitimate. While a definition of authority needs not exclude the concept of power, the two concepts are not synonymous. This is in sharp contrast to the power structure of superior-subordinate relationship in which the command of the superior usually takes precedence. Herbert Simon described the circumstances surrounding the exercise of power as "Sanctions of Authority" The sanctions are not in the sense of punishment, but as a means of explaining why subordinates carry out commands from their superiors.

It is said that in a republic it is not power that creates obedience, but authority. The exercise of such power is accepted as legitimate because it derives from institutionalized rules, which confer and circumscribe the right to give command and have them obeyed.

FBQ1: The first and earliest form of government is _____.

Answer: Monarchy

FBQ2: The ability to intrude into other people's decision-making process is referred to as ____.

Answer: Influence

FBQ3: A political system in which several parties contest for political office is known as _____ system.

Answer: Multi

FBQ4: Government for the people, by the people and of the people is ____.

Answer: Democracy

FBQ5: A system in which people of noble birth hold hereditary titles and offices is called _____

Answer: Aristocracy

FBQ6: Political scientists rely on ____ facts to make predictions, and to carry out the whole gamut of the challenges posed in comparative political analysis.

Answer: Historical

FBQ7: A scholar _____ introduced the theory of sovereignty into the study of political science.

Answer: Jean Bodin

FBQ8: The study of who gets what, when, and how" is defined by ____

Answer: Harold Laswell

FBQ9: System theory propounded by _____ emphasizes the kind of activity that expresses itself through a variety of institutions.

Answer: David Easton

FBQ10: According to _____, politics is a plausible response to the problem of governing, or maintaining order, in a complex society.

Answer: Aristotle

FBQ11: Politics is also viewed as ____.

Answer: Government

FBQ12: The _____ system in Britain is a hereditary institution which parliament regulates by the rules of succession.

Answer: Monarchy

FBQ13: Popular scholar, _____ defined history as “the unending dialogue between the present and the past.

Answer: Carr

FBQ14: The constant interplay between the rulers (elite) and the ruled (masses) is _____.

Answer: Politics

FBQ15: Privileges enjoyed by the citizens of a given states are called _____.

Answer: Human Rights

FBQ16: A. V. Dicey explained that a constitution is meant to be a document having a special _____ sanctity

Answer: Legal

FBQ17: The two major sub-divisions of political science are political theory and political _____.

Answer: Organization

FBQ18: Nigeria is a nation of --- _____ ethnic nationalities.

Answer: Multi

FBQ19: What is common in all forms of government _____.

Answer: Power

FBQ20: The _____ is a branch of knowledge or study dealing with a body of facts or truths systematically arranged and showing the operation of general laws.

Answer: Science

FBQ21: Chapter _____ of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 guarantees the citizens’ Fundamental Human Rights

Answer: IV

FBQ22: In a _____ system, the economic power of the state is linked to the haves’

Answer: Capitalist

FBQ23: A _____ system is a network of relationships through which political parties interact and influence the political process.

Answer: Party

FBQ24: The _____ Method entails a close observation of the political phenomena under study.

Answer: Behavioral

FBQ25: The branch of study that investigates the laws of morality and formulates the rule of conduct is _____.

Answer: Ethics

FBQ26: Since the _____ political scientists of the Chicago University, made a clean break with the study of philosophical, historical and institutional approaches.

Answer: 1930s

FBQ27: The method that seeks an explanation of what past institutions are, in order to appreciate what they have is called ____ methodology

Answer: Historical

FBQ28: The Chicago school was the forerunner of what became known as the ____ revolution methods of country's study.

Answer: Behavioural

FBQ29: Political Science is a branch of ____ sciences.

Answer: Social

FBQ30: The study of Political Science also flourished in ancient Greece during ____ and ____ centuries B.C.

Answer: 4th & 5th

FBQ31: The behavioural school emphasizes the use of ____ and empirical methods in political research

Answer: Scientific

FBQ32: Greek philosophers major preoccupation was how to create an ____ state.

Answer: Greek

FBQ33: A – party system operates in a country where only two parties have reasonable chances of winning elections, forming or controlling the government.

Answer: Two

FBQ34: The political science approach that focuses on institutions is called ____.

Answer: Traditional

FBQ35: The term ____ means membership of a given state.

Answer: Citizenship

FBQ36: Adam Smith in his popular work, The Wealth of Nation (1776) laid down the ____ duties the sovereign must attend to.

Answer: Three

FBQ37: The method employed in the study of political phenomena of different countries and environments using similar or dissimilar political concepts is ____ system

Answer: Comparative

FBQ38: The city-state was an organized society of people living in what the Greeks called ____.

Answer: Polis

FBQ39: A ____ is defined as "a territorial society divided into government and subjects claiming within its allotted physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions.

Answer: State

FBQ40: The system of laws and basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed is called ____.

Answer: Constitution

FBQ41: The thought that states that supernatural authority that was created by God is called _____.theory

Answer: Divine

FBQ42: A country with a federal constitution is called a ____.

Answer: Federation

FBQ43: The _____ authority derives from persons of exceptional qualities who are accepted and obeyed as leaders.

Answer: Charismatic

FBQ44: The process by which individuals learn or otherwise acquire their political culture is often referred to as _____.

Answer: Socialisation

FBQ45: The ability or capacity to get other people to do ones wishes, with or without their consent is known as ____.

Answer: Power

FBQ46: Political _____ provide opportunities for representation

Answer: Parties

FBQ47: Max Weber identifies ____ major sources of authority.

Answer: Three

FBQ48: The _____ group are organized bodies, which seek to influence the context of government decisions.

Answer: Pressure

FBQ49: The British constitution is often described as an ____ constitution.

Answer: Unwritten

FBQ50: Politically, _____ are the responsibilities the citizens owe not only to the state but also to themselves for effective functioning of a given entity

Answer: Duties

MCQ1: William Bluhm, defined politics as a social process characterized by activity involving rivalry and _____ in the exercise of power

Answer: Co-operation

MCQ2: System theory as put forward by _____ emphasizes the kind of activity that expresses itself through a variety of institutions.

Answer: David Easton

MCQ3: The study of politics as who gets what, when, and how" was put forward by ____
Answer: Harold Lasswell

MCQ4: According to _____ politics is a plausible response to the problem of governing, or maintaining order in a complex society.
Answer: Aristotle

MCQ5: Harold laswell defines politics as who gets what, when and _____
Answer: How

MCQ6: Political Science can be broadly grouped into _____ divisions?
Answer: Two

MCQ7: In all forms of government what is common is _____.
Answer: Power

MCQ8: The branch of knowledge or study dealing with a body of facts or truth systematically arranged and showing the operation of general laws is known as _____.
Answer: Science

MCQ9: The following are social sciences courses except _____.
Answer: Oncology

MCQ10: The following are natural sciences except _____.
Answer: English

MCQ11: Popular social scientist _____ defined history as "the unending dialogue between the present and the past."
Answer: Carr

MCQ12: Political scientists rely on _____ facts to make predictions, and to carry out the whole gamut of the challenges posed in comparative political analysis.
Answer: Historical

MCQ13: The branch of study that investigates the laws of morality and formulates the rule of conduct is ---known as _____.
Answer: Ethics

MCQ14: Political Science is a branch of _____ sciences.
Answer: Social

MCQ15: Historically, it is adduced that _____ philosophers were pre-occupied with how to create an ideal state in the early part of civilization.
Answer: Greek

MCQ16: The study of Political Science also flourished in ancient Greece during the _____ centuries B.C.
Answer: 5th & 4th

MCQ17: Political scientists of the Chicago University made a clean break with the study of philosophical, historical and institutional approaches in the _____.

Answer: 1930s

MCQ18: Political science approach that focuses on institutions in understanding institutional system is called _____.

Answer: Traditional

MCQ19: The school of thought that emphasizes the use of scientific and empirical methods in political research is known as _____ method

Answer: Behavioral

MCQ20: The Chicago school was the forerunner of what is known as the _____ revolution methods of the study of politics.

Answer: Behavioral

MCQ21: The method that seeks an explanation of past institutions towards appreciating the future is referred to as the _____ method.

Answer: Historical

MCQ22: The Divine Rights of the king theory explains that _____ appointed some people to preside over the government of a state on His behalf.

Answer: God

MCQ23: The thrust of the social contract theory is that government came into existence because of a contract between the ruler(s) and _____.

Answer: The ruled

MCQ24: The system of laws and basic principles that a state, a country or an organization is governed is called _____.

Answer: Constitution

MCQ25: A country with a federal constitution is called a _____

Answer: Federation

MCQ26: The city state was an organized society of people living in what the Greeks called _____.

Answer: Polis

MCQ27: The theory which states that supernatural authority was created by God is called referred to as the _____.

Answer: Divine Theory

MCQ28: A _____ is defined as "a territorial society divided into government and subjects claiming within its allotted physical area, a supremacy over all other institutions.

Answer: State

MCQ29: The following are the characteristics of a state except _____.

Answer: Membership

MCQ30: Adam Smith in his *The Wealth of Nations* (1776) laid down ____ duties the sovereign must attend to.

Answer: Three

MCQ31: The Hobbes version of the social contract appeared in his popular book the ____.

Answer: *Leviathan*

MCQ32: According to Marx, the serfs had no property of their own and the feudal lords appropriated all that was produced through their ____.

Answer: Labor

MCQ33: Marx and Engels declared in *The Manifesto of the Communist Party* that the "executive of the modern state is a committee of the ____.

Answer: Bourgeoisie

MCQ34: Prominent scholar ____ introduced the theory of sovereignty into the study of political science.

Answer: Jean Bodin

MCQ35: The privileges enjoyed by the citizens of a given state are called ____.

Answer: Human Rights

MCQ36: Chapter ____ of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 guarantees the Fundamental Human Rights of citizens

Answer: IV

MCQ37: The membership of a given state is referred to as ____.

Answer: Citizenship

MCQ38: The responsibilities citizens owe not only to the state but also to themselves for effective functioning of the state is referred to as ____.

Answer: Duties

MCQ39: The ability or capacity to get other people to do one's wishes, with or without their consent is known as ____.

Answer: Power

MCQ40: Max Weber identifies ____ major sources of authority in human society

Answer: Three

MCQ41: An authority derived from persons of exceptional qualities which are accepted and obeyed as leaders is known as ____ authority

Answer: Charismatic

MCQ42: The family theory started from the family and expanded to the clan or kinship group, to the community and finally the ____ was created.

Answer: State

MCQ43: The first and earliest form of government is _____.

Answer: Monarchy

MCQ44: Henry Maine has argued vehemently that the modern State or government is traceable to the _____ decent in every family

Answer: Male

MCQ45: The major sources of authority are the following except _____.

Answer: Scientific

MCQ46: The _____ theory sees the emergence of the state as a result of natural evolution.

Answer: Evolutionary

MCQ47: Edmund Burke asserts that the state evolved out of a complex set of human _____

Answer: Needs

MCQ48: the concept of a nation is _____ in nature

Answer: Sociological

MCQ49: Under communism, the nation state system is distrusted because it developed along with _____.

Answer: Capitalism

MCQ50: The concept of African socialism popularly referred to as "Ujaama" is linked to the teachings of President _____

Answer: Julius Nyerere